

CLASS - V

Term - II (2022-23)

Mathematics

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Fill in the blanks :-

i) A polygon is a simple closed figure formed by _____ or more than _____ line segments.

ii) The minimum numbers of sides of a polygon is _____

Examples :- 

Name of polygon	No of sides	Name of Polygon	No. of Sides
Triangle	_____	Heptagon / Septagon	_____
_____	4	_____	8
Pentagon	_____	Nonagon	_____
_____	6	_____	10

iv) Symbol for triangle is _____

v) A triangle is a _____ with _____ sides.

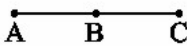
vi) It has _____ angles and _____ vertices.

vii) The sum of 3 angles of a triangle is = _____

viii) An equilateral Δ has all sides _____.

ix) In an equilateral Δ , all _____ are also equal ie. 60°

x) If we join 3 _____ points we get a triangle.

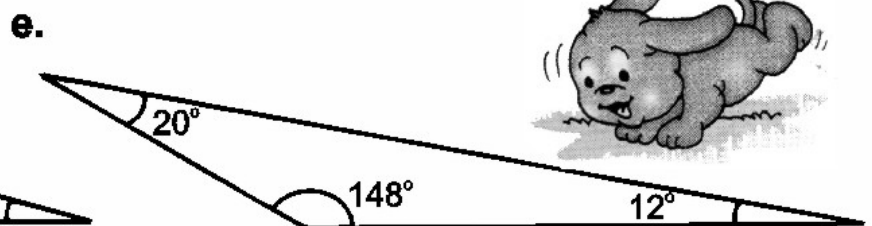
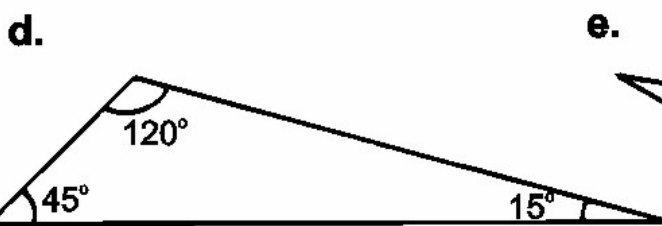
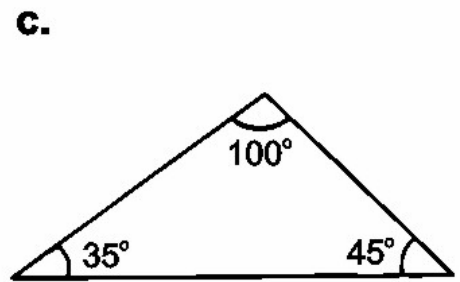
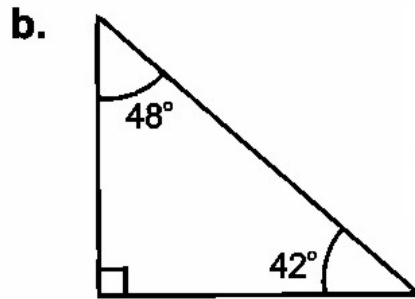
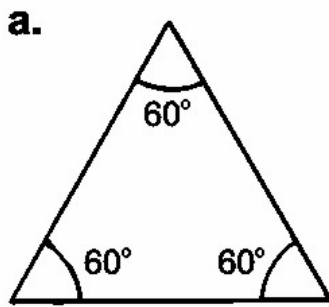
xi)  points A, B and C lie on the same line and are called _____ points.

xii) The sum of any two sides of a Δ is always _____ than the third side.

xiii) In an isosceles triangle, the angles opposite to equal sides are also _____.

xiv) In a scalene \blacktriangle , all angles are _____.

Identify the triangles on the bases of angles.



Fill in the blanks.

- In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = 7$ cm, $BC = 8$ cm and $CA = 8$ cm. It is a/an _____ triangle .
- In $\triangle DEF$, if $DE = EF = FD = 7$ cm, it is a/an _____ triangle.
- A triangle with all sides different is called a/an _____ triangle.
- If a triangle has angles 65° and 43° then the third angle is _____.
- In a right \triangle , the other two angles are always _____ .
- A cute triangle has all its angles smaller than _____ .

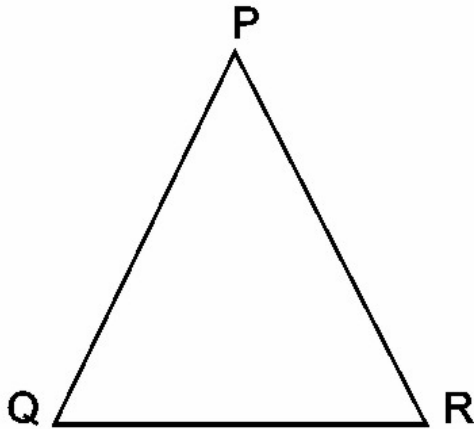
Find the third angle of Triangles

- $40^\circ + 50^\circ + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 180^\circ$
- $90^\circ + 30^\circ + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 180^\circ$
- $45^\circ + 45^\circ + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 180^\circ$
- $100^\circ + 40^\circ + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 180^\circ$
- $65^\circ + 25^\circ + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 180^\circ$

Ch. 9 Triangles

Note:- Sum of three angles of a $\triangle =$ _____

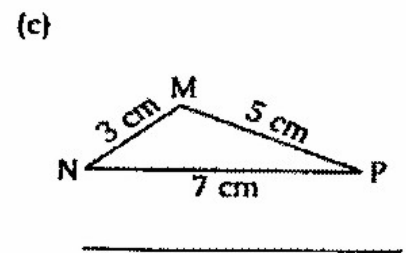
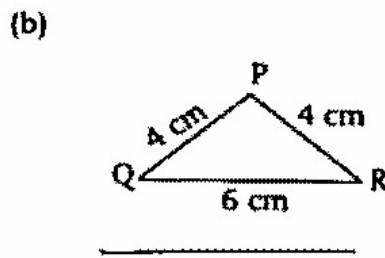
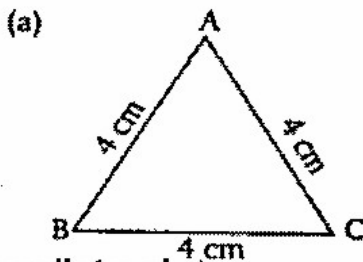
1. Observe the figure and Name the following:



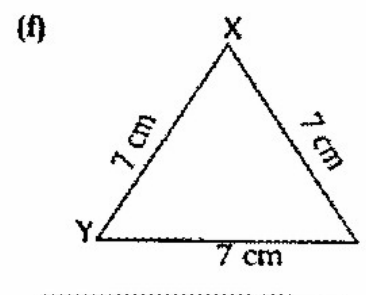
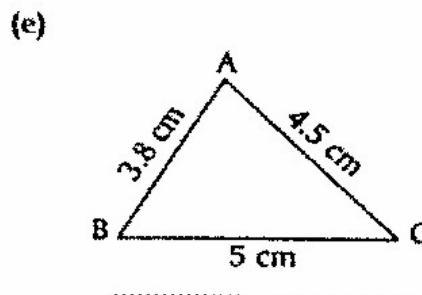
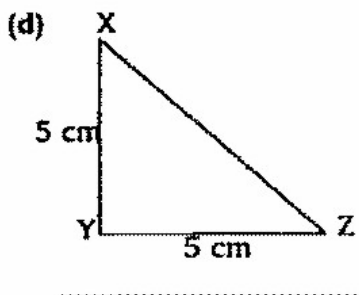
Name of figure \rightarrow _____
 Sides \rightarrow _____, _____, _____
 Angles \rightarrow _____, _____, _____
 Vertices \rightarrow _____, _____, _____

- 1) All 4 sides of a _____ are equal.
- 2) The opposite sides of a _____ are equal.
- 3) A polygon that has 8 sides is called _____ .
- 4) A polygon can have minimum _____ sides.
- 5) In a rectangle, the equal sides are _____ to each other.
- 6) We can draw _____ triangle from 3 non-collinear points.

3. Classify the given triangles according to the lengths of their sides.



eg. equilateral _____



- i) A circle is a _____ shape like the square, triangle or rectangle.
- ii) A circle is a _____ figure with a curved boundary called the _____.
- iii) A circle has only one _____ side.
- iv) A circle has no vertex or _____.

Centre, Radius and Diameter

- a) Centre : The _____ of a circle is a point from where all points on the circle lie at an equal distance.
- b) Radius : The fixed distance from centre to any point on the boundary is called the _____.

Note : 1) There can be any number of radii in a _____.

2) Plural of radius is _____.

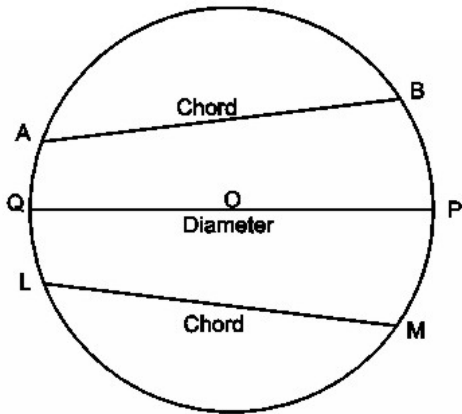
- c) Diameter - A line segment that starts from one point on the circle, goes through the centre and ends at another point on the circle is called the _____.

Note : 1) There are _____ number of diameter for a circle but all of them must pass through _____.

2) $D = 2 \times r$ (diameter is double of radius)

3) $r = D \div 2$ (Radius is half of diameter)

- d) Chord : It is a _____ segment with its end points lying on the circle.
- e) A _____ may or may not pass through the centre of the circle.
- f) We can draw infinite number of radius but _____ is one only.
- g) Half of a circle is called _____.
- h) Quarter of a circle is called _____.
- i) Two or more circle with the same centre but different radii are called _____.
- j) A circle can have many diameters, but only _____ centre.



1. Here $QP =$ _____
2. The line segment drawn through the centre that joins two points on a circle is called _____
3. Diameter = $2 \times$ _____
4. Radius = _____ $\div 2$
5. A line segment that joins any two points on a circle

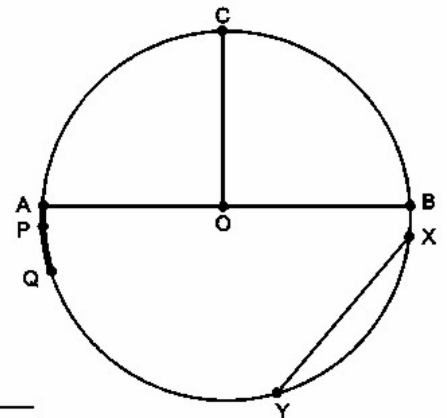
is called _____. Here _____ and _____ are chords.

6. QP is _____ chord and _____ also.
7. The length of circular boundary is called _____ or perimeter.
8. The shorter arc is called _____ arc.
9. The longer arc is called _____ arc.
10. The diameter divides the circle into two halves called _____.

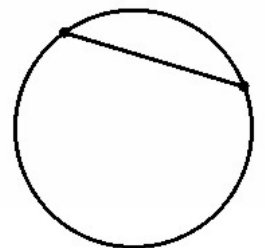
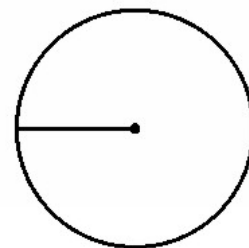
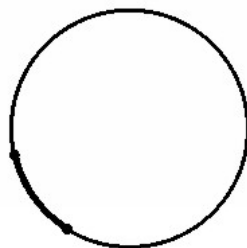
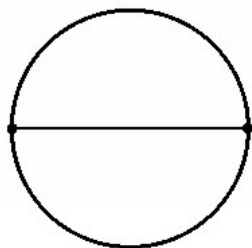
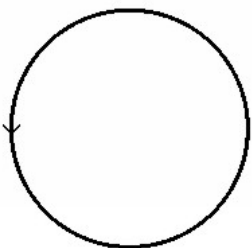
Observe :-

1 In the adjoining figure:

- a. Name the centre of the circle. _____
- b. Name an arc of the circle. _____
- c. Name the diameter of the circle. _____
- d. Name a chord. _____
- e. Name the three radii. _____
- f. Name the largest chord of this circle. _____



2. Name the highlighted part of the circle.



- a. Circumference b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____

Ch. 11

Metric Measure

LENGTH

Kilometer	Hectometre	Decametre	Metre	Decimetre	Centimetre	Millimetre
Km	hm	dam	m	dm	cm	mm
1000m	100m	10m	1m	$\frac{1}{10}$ m	$\frac{1}{100}$ m	$\frac{1}{1000}$ m

WEIGHT

Kilogram	Hectogram	Decagram	Gram	Decigram	Centigram	Milligram
Kg	hg	dag	g	dg	cg	mg
1000g	100g	10g	1g	$\frac{1}{10}$ g	$\frac{1}{100}$ g	$\frac{1}{1000}$ g

CAPACITY

Kilolitre	Hectolitre	Decalitre	Litre	Decilitre	Centilitre	Millilitre
Kℓ	hℓ	daℓ	ℓ	dℓ	cℓ	mℓ
1000ℓ	100ℓ	10ℓ	1ℓ	$\frac{1}{10}$ ℓ	$\frac{1}{100}$ ℓ	$\frac{1}{1000}$ ℓ

Fill in the blanks

- i. The standard unit of length is _____.
- ii. The bigger units of length are _____, hectometer (hm) and decametre (dam).
- iii. The smaller units of length are decimeter (dm), _____ and millimeter (mm).
- iv. The standard unit of weight is _____.
- v. We measure heavy things like wheat, rice in _____.
- vi. To measure the weight of light objects we use the unit of dg, _____ and mg.
- vii. The standard unit of capacity is _____.
- viii. To convert higher unit into lower unit we _____.
- ix. To convert lower unit into higher unit we _____.
- x. For addition and subtraction we convert the given units into bigger unit and do the given operation as we do in case of _____.
- xi. Litres and kilolitre are the units used for measuring _____.

Q1 Fill in the blanks

a) $4 \text{ kg } 652 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$

b) $5 \text{ kg } 30 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$

c) $6821 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ kg } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ g}$

d) $9899 \text{ mg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ g } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ mg}$

e) $3002 \text{ mg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ g } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ mg}$

f) $6 \text{ g } 215 \text{ mg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mg}$

g) $11 \text{ g } 4 \text{ mg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mg}$

i) $6075 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ L } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ ml}$

j) $2 \text{ cl } 120 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ml}$

k) $8338 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ l } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ ml}$

l) $6 \text{ kl } 5 \text{ L} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ l}$

m) $1 \text{kl } 289 \text{ l} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ l}$

n) $2029 \text{ l} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ ml}$

o) $8982 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ kg } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ g}$

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks

i) $1 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ cm}$

ii) $1 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ mm}$

iii) $1 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ mm}$

iv) $1 \text{ l} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ ml}$

v) $1 \text{ kl} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ l}$

vi) $1 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ g}$

vii) $1 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ mg}$

viii) your weight = 35 _____

ix) $7965 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ kl } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ L}$

x) $5 \text{ km } 218 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ m}$

Complete the following

1. 1 day = _____ hours.
2. 1 hour = _____ minutes.
3. 1 minute = _____ seconds.
4. 1 year = _____ days.
5. 1 leap year = _____ days.
6. 1 week = _____ days.
7. 1 year = _____ months.
8. 1 year = _____ weeks.
9. 1 fortnight = _____ days.
10. Feb. in leap year = _____ days.
11. In addition and subtraction of time (as 1 hour = 60 minutes) we need to carry over or borrow _____ minutes.

Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) Golden Jubilee | 10 years |
| b) Silver Jubilee | After 50 years |
| c) Decade | 366 days |
| d) Century | After 25 years |
| e) Millennium | 100 years |
| f) Leap Year | 1000 years |

24 Hour clock time

- i) Time in 24 hour clock is written in _____ digits.
- ii) First two digits on the left are for _____ and next two are for _____.
- iii) After 12 noon we _____ 12 hours to get 24 hour clock time.
- iv) A _____ is written to the extreme left if the hour is in single digit.
- v) 24 hour clock is used at _____ and _____.
- vi) Gap between any two events is called _____.
- vii) The hour hand takes _____ hours to complete one full round.
- viii) Most of the clocks have 3 hands _____ hand moves the fastest.
- ix) The second hand makes one full round in _____ minute.
- x) To know exactly how much time is passed we need to calculate time by reading a _____ or _____.
- xi) We can feel and observe passing _____ through events.
- xii) Time is very precious and never comes again so never _____ time.
- xiii) 12 o'clock at night is called _____
- xiv) 12 o'clock at morning is called _____
- xv) We do not use a.m. or p.m. with 12:00 noon or 12 _____

12 Hour clock Time	24 Hour clock Time
---------------------------	---------------------------

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|
| 1) | 4:00 p.m. | _____ |
| 2) | 2:00 a.m. | _____ |
| 3) | 10:30 p.m. | _____ |
| 4) | 8:00 a.m. | _____ |
| 5) | 12 mid night | _____ |
| 6) | 9:30 a.m. | _____ |
| 7) | 12:00 noon | _____ |
| 8) | _____ | 06:30 Hours. |
| 9) | _____ | 14:25 Hours |
| 10) | _____ | 19:10 Hours |
| 11) | _____ | 20:30 Hours |
| 12) | _____ | 12:40 Hours |
| 13) | _____ | 00:15 Hours |

2. Write time using a.m or p.m.

- a) 1 hours before 11:05 a.m is _____.
- b) 4 hours after 9:15 p.m is _____.
- c) 2 hours before 1:50 p.m is _____.
- d) 5 hours after 8:30 a.m is _____.

Q1. Fill in the blanks

- i) 24 hour clocks are called _____ Clocks.
- ii) After 12 noon when hour hand goes to 1 it is represented as _____ p.m. in 12-hour clock and _____ hours in 24 hour clock.
- iii) In 24 hour clock the time is counted from 0 to _____
- iv) There is no a.m. or p.m. in _____ hour clock.
- v) At railway stations the digital screens show the time table of _____ and departure time of the trains.
- vi) 7 months have _____ days each and 4 months have _____ days each.

Q2. Convert the given time

- a) 3 hours = _____ minutes b) 20 hours = _____ minutes
- c) 120 minutes = _____ hours d) 10 minutes = _____ seconds
- e) 180 seconds = _____ minutes f) 120 seconds = _____ minutes
- g) 16 minutes = _____ seconds h) 35 days = _____ weeks
- i) 1200 seconds = _____ minutes j) 72 hours = _____ days

Ch. 15 Money Profit and Loss

1) Complete the following

1. The money paid to buy any thing is called its _____ Price.
2. The Money Received by selling any thing is called its _____ Price.
3. The Extra Amount of money over the cost price is called _____ or gain.
4. When anything is sold at lower price means less than cost price then we have to bear _____ .
5. Profit = S.P (Selling Price) - C.P. (Cost Price)
Loss = C.P. (Cost Price) - S.P. (Selling Price)

2) Fill in the blanks :

- i) When $S.P. > C.P.$, there is a _____
 $C.P. > S.P.$ there is a _____
 $S.P. = C.P.$ there is neither _____ nor _____

3. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

i) If $C.P. > S.P.$ we get

- a) Loss b) Profit c) Interest d) Amount

ii) If $SP = ₹ 640$, $Loss = ₹ 20$, then $C.P. =$

- a) ₹ 670 b) ₹ 620 c) ₹ 660 d) ₹ 650

iii) Overhead expenses are added to


- a) profit b) loss c) S.P. d) C.P.

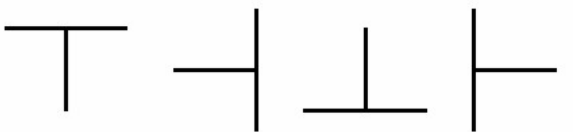
iv) If $C.P. = ₹ 81$, $overhead = ₹ 9$, $S.P. = ₹ 100$ then profit is

- a) ₹ 28 b) ₹ 10 c) ₹ 11 d) ₹ 19

1. Complete the following blanks.

- a) Patterns are part of our daily life and are very _____ in mathematics.
- b) _____ are very helpful for forming borders and designs.
- c) _____ help us for faster calculations.
- d) Numbers form interesting _____
- e) _____ can be floral or geometrical.

2. i)  _____

ii)  _____

Complete this number pattern.

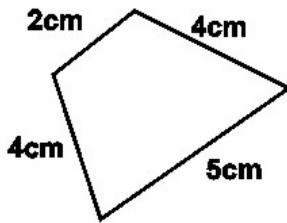
1	x	1	=	1
11	x	11	=	121
111	x	111	=	12321
1111	x	1111	=	1234321
11111	x	11111	=
111111	x	111111	=
1111111	x	1111111	=

Perimeter, Area and Volume

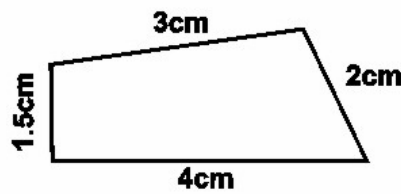
1. Fill in the blanks :-

- i) Peri Means _____
- ii) Meter means _____
- iii) Perimeter is the _____ of length of all sides of a closed figure (polygon)
- iv) Units of Perimeter = _____
- v) Perimeter of triangle = _____
- vi) Perimeter of square = _____ x _____
- vii) Area is the amount of _____ covered by any figure or object.
- viii) Area of Square = _____ x _____
- ix) Area of rectangle = _____
- x) Area is measured in _____ units eg. m^2 , cm^2 , km^2 .
- xi) $1\text{ cm} =$ _____ mm
 $\therefore 1\text{ cm}^2 =$ _____ mm^2
- xii) $1\text{ m} =$ _____ dm
 $\therefore 1\text{ m}^2 =$ _____ dm^2
- xiii) $1\text{ m} =$ _____ cm
 $\therefore 1\text{ m}^2 =$ _____ cm^2
- xiv) Length of rectangle = area \div _____
- xv) Breadth of rectangle = area \div _____
- xvi) Side of square = _____
- xvii) We find area of _____ shapes and volume of _____ shapes.
- xviii) Area is the measurement of _____ dimensions and volume is the measurement of _____ dimensions.

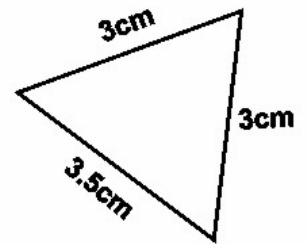
1. Find the perimeter of the following :



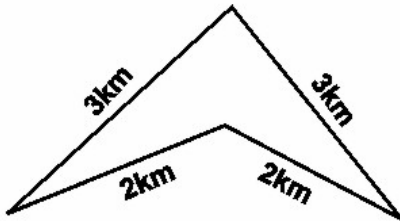
Perimeter =



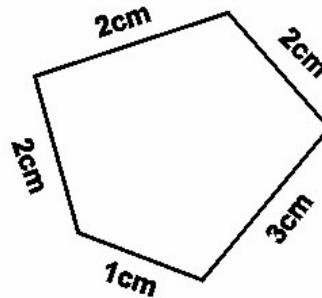
Perimeter =



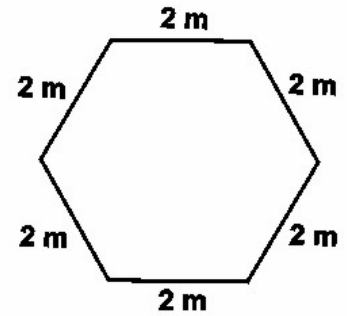
Perimeter =



Perimeter =

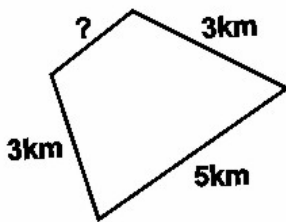


Perimeter =

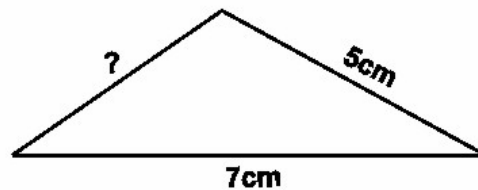


Perimeter =

2. Find the perimeter of the following :



Perimeter = 13 km
Side



Perimeter = 16 km
Side

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- The length of the boundary of a polygon is called its _____.
- The unit of perimeter is _____ if the lengths of the sides are given in cm.
- The unit of area is _____ if the sides are given in cm.
- Area of a rectangle = _____ x _____.
- Volume of a cuboid = _____ x _____ x _____.
- When the sides are given in m, unit of volume is _____.
- If perimeter of a square = 4 m., the side = _____ m.
- The number of unit cubes in the cuboid with dimensions 5 m, 2 m, and 1 m are _____.
- The side of a cube = 8 cm. Its volume = _____.

Match and write formulas

A

1. Perimeter of triangle
2. Perimeter of square
3. Perimeter of triangle
4. Perimeter of Octagon
5. Area of rectangle
6. Area of square
7. Volume of cube
8. Volume of cuboid
9. Side of Square
10. Radius
11. Diameter

B

- Perimeter of square $\div 4$
- side + side + side
- side x side
- $1 \times b \times h$
- Sum of eight sides
- $4 \times \text{side}$
- Radius $\times 2$
- side x side x side
- $1 \times b$
- $2 \times (L+B)$
- Diameter $\div 2$

$$\text{Length} = \frac{\text{Volume}}{\text{Height} \times \text{Breadth}}$$

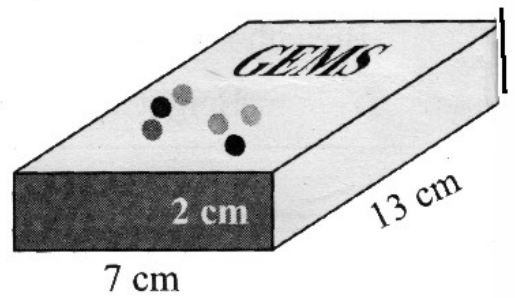
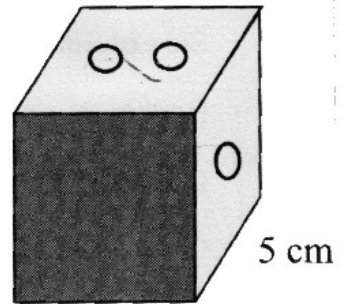
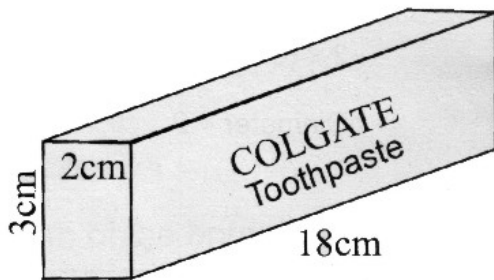
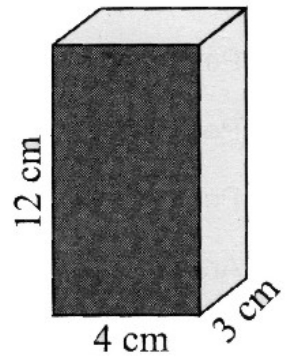
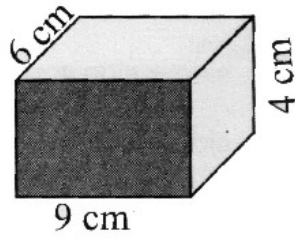
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Length of rectangle} \\ &(\text{Perimeter} \div 2) - \text{breadth} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Breadth} = \frac{\text{Volume}}{\text{Height} \times \text{Length}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Breadth of rectangle} \\ &(\text{Perimeter} \div 2) - \text{Length} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Height} = \frac{\text{Volume}}{\text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}}$$

(a)



Perimeter, Area And Volume

1. Fill in the blanks :-

- i) The space _____ by an object is called its volume.
- ii) Volume of cube = _____ x _____ x _____
- iii) Volume of cuboid = _____ x _____ x _____
- iv) Volume is measured in _____ units . eg mm³, cm³, m³, km³
Or cu.mm _____
- v) 1cm = 10 mm
1cm³ = _____ mm³
- vi) 1dm³ = _____ cm³
- vii) 1 m³ = _____ cm³
- viii) Solid objects like cupboard, box, book, water tank etc. occupy _____
- ix) When the sides are given in 'm' the unit of volume is _____
- x) To find the volume of a cuboid, the length of all sides should be in the _____ units.

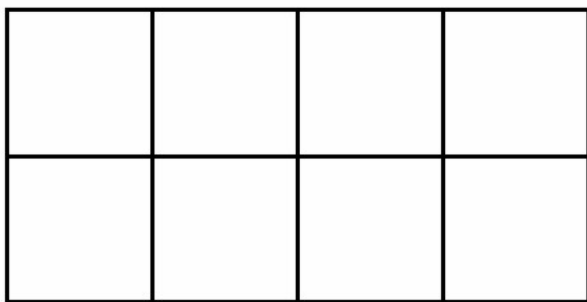
Match

- | A | B |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Area | Measurement of something in a particular direction. |
| 2. Volume | Distance around a closed shape. |
| 3. Perimeter | Amount of surface an object occupies. |
| 4. Dimension | The amount of occupied by an object. |

Perimeter, Area And Volume

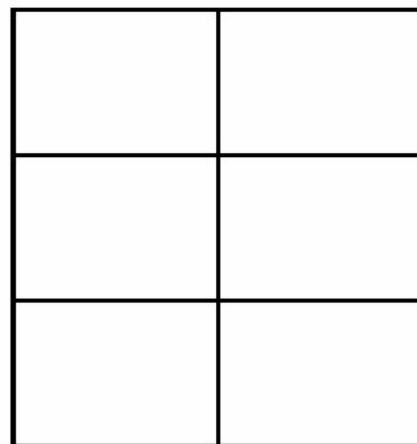
Count the units squares (Sq. Cm) in the given figures and write its area.

(1)



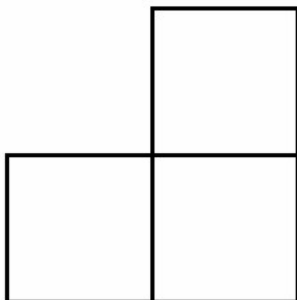
Area = _____ Sq.Cm

(2)



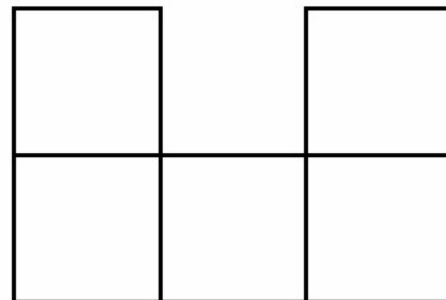
Area = _____ Sq.Cm

(3)



Area = _____ Sq.Cm

(3)



Area = _____ Sq.Cm

Match Column A with B

A

1. Area of postcard
2. Area of games field
3. Area of city
4. Area of stamp

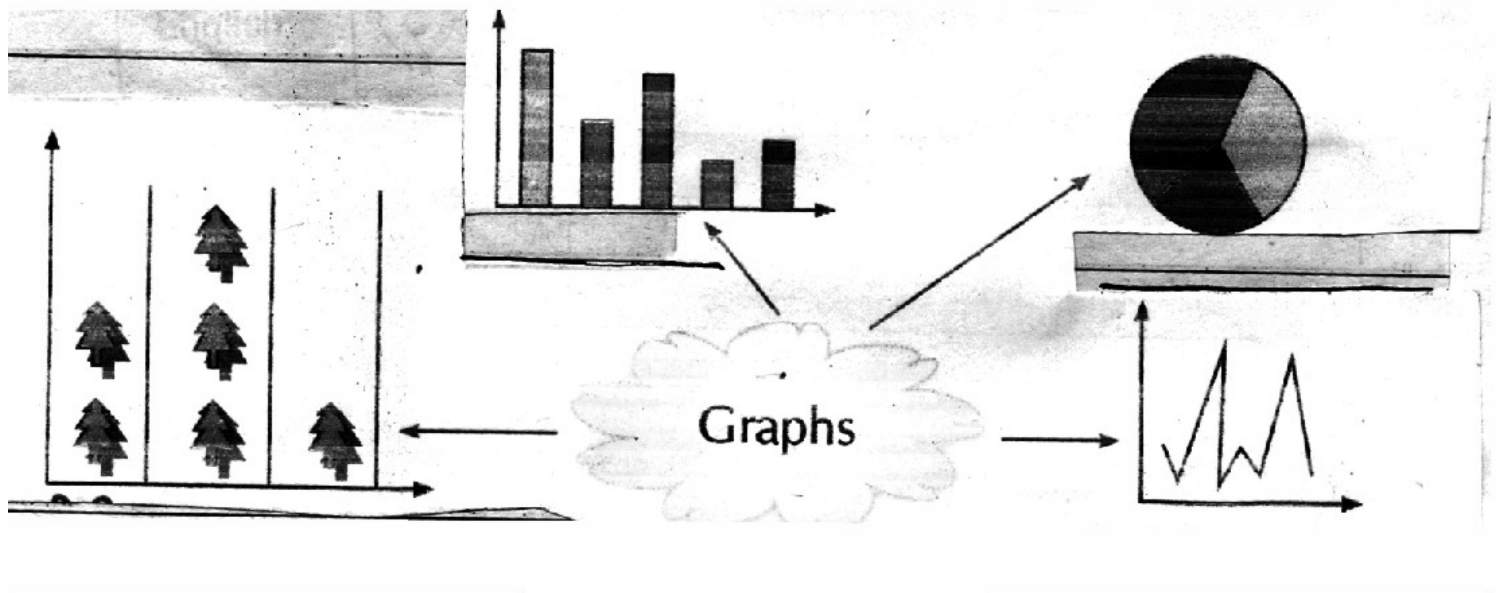
B

- Square millimetres
- Square centimetres
- Square metres
- Square Kilometres

Pictorial Representation of Data

Complete the Following

1. Drawing pictures instead of writing numerical information is called _____ representation of data.
2. Data can be represented in _____ graph _____ graph, _____ graph _____ graph.










Write names of graphs.

3. In bar graph data is represented by rectangles called _____ of equal _____.
4. We can choose any _____ to make the graph.
5. The distance between bars is _____ throughout.

Ch. 14
Pictorial Representation

Reading a Pictograph:

1. Look at the pictograph and answer the questions given below.

Day	Petrol Sold
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

One  represents 100l of Petrol

i) On which day minimum petrol was sold by the petrol pump ?

.....

ii) What was the total sale of petrol in the whole week?

.....

iii) How many litres more of petrol was sold on Wednesday than on Sunday?

.....

iv) How many litres of petrol was sold less on Thursday than on Wednesday?






.....

Remarks _____

T. Sign

Pictorial Representation of Data

The Following table shows the favourite item of some people. Answer the following questions using the table

Item	Tally Marks	No.
 Pastry		15
 French Fries		10
 Burger		9
 Softy Ice Cream		17
 Chocolate		19

Q1. Which of the given items is liked by the maximum number of people?

Ans. _____

Q2. What is the difference between the number of people who like softy ice cream and chocolate?

Ans. _____

Q3. Which of the given items is liked by the minimum number of people?

Ans. _____

Q4. How many people were taken into the survey?

Ans. _____

Q5. Are these food items good for health? Why?

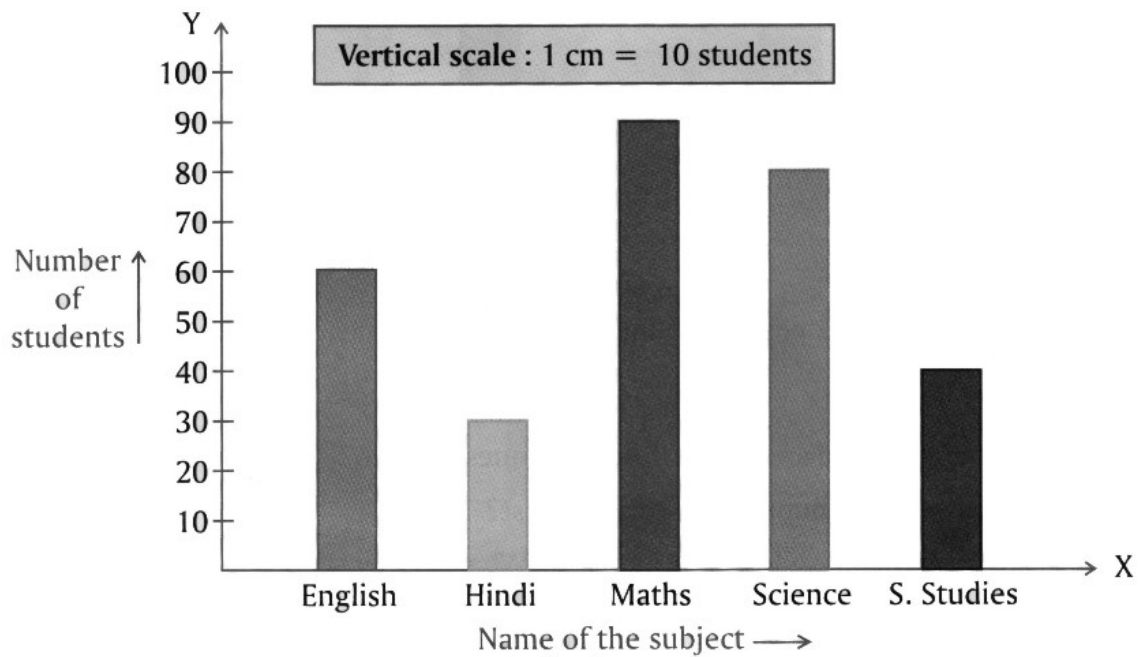
Ans. _____

Example : The students of class V voted for their favourite subject as follows :

Subject	English	Hindi	Maths	Science	S. Studies
Number of students	60	30	90	80	40

Represent this data using a bar graph.

Solution :



Q1. What does the line segment ox represent?

Ans. _____

Q2. What does the line segment oy represent

Ans. _____

Q3. Which subject is liked the most ?

Ans. _____

Q4. How many students like English ?

Ans. _____

Q5. Which subject is liked the least ?

Ans. _____